

**INDONESIAN DEFENSE DIPLOMIC STRATEGY THROUGH UNITED NATIONS  
PEACEKEEPING GARUDA CONTINGENTS XX-D MONUC'S PEACE MISSION IN  
CONFLICT SETTLEMENT IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO 2006-007**

**Soegeng**

Graduate School, Faculty of Defense Strategy, Indonesia Defense University,  
Jl. Sentul - Citeureup, Sentul, Kec. Citeureup, Bogor, Jawa Barat 16810, Indonesia

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.37500/IJESSR.2021.4333>

**ABSTRACT**

The sending of the XX-D Monusco TNI Engineer Company to the UN mission is the 4th time since the formation of the UN mission in Congo. In carrying out the main tasks, the Garuda XX-D is equipped with the ability of engineering, combat, diplomacy, LO Task Force (British / French interpreter). In this study discussed the peacebuilding efforts of the Garuda XX-D Task Force as peacekeeping operations. Peacebuilding is a peace-building process aimed at the practical implementation of peaceful social change through reconstruction and political, social and economic development. The major theory used in this research is Defense Diplomacy, the theory supporting the Strategic Theory and Public communication theory. The purpose of this research is to describe with the qualitative method the MONUSCO strategy in carrying out peacebuilding in Congo. The behavior pattern of peacebuilding actors was seen by MONUSCO in the assignment of Company of Engineers in Congo. (Candara 11 pt, single line spacing, max. 300 words). The results of this study indicate that MONUSCO has implemented a peacebuilding strategy, namely the construction of road works, airports, bridges and other engineering works, government reform, DDR, Pam general elections, upholding human rights and increasing the role of civil society, building intimacy among UN contingents and empowering local communities as local interpreters, as well as maintaining good relations with the FARDC / Congolese armed forces, joint sports activities and competitions, inviting other countries, UN staff, Congolese people during the Celebration of Indonesian Holidays and Religious Holidays to the Indonesian camp, visits by the Division Commander and other UN officials.

**KEYWORDS:** Monusco XX-D, Peace building, Democratic Republic of Congo, Peacekeeping Operations, TNI Engineer Company.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Long before, the TNI's strength in various parts of the world has proven that as part of the international community, the Indonesian nation is a nation that loves peace but prefers independence. This is stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph which reads "to participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice". Likewise, Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI in article 20 paragraph 3 emphasizes the use of TNI forces in the context of the task of world peace (OMSP). The opportunity for the XX-D Garuda Contingent who are members

of the TNI Engineer Company's World Peacekeeping Force is an honor for the nation and state to take an active role in creating world peace through the activities of the TNI Engineer Company. To carry out this mission, the TNI has planned and prepared the TNI Engineer Company Task Force as well as possible with the hope that the given mission is in accordance with the goals and targets set by the United Nations through several stages of preparation. Engineer's work assignments in Congo include Road Works in Butembo, Airport work in Beni and Airport on the Somalia border as well as bridges in Bunia and other Engineers' work and other levers as ordered by UN HQ Staff in Congo via email.

Director of Army Engineer Brigadier General Kadaryanto visited the Garuda XX-D Contingent in Congo Africa, Monday - Wednesday, September 3 to 5, 2007. The visit was to find out firsthand the condition of TNI troops who were carrying out the task of carrying out UN/United peace missions. Nations Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (Monuc). Arrive at Madiba Base Camp which is also the HQ of the Garuda Contingent at 10.30 Congo time from Entebe Uganda, the last transit point from the country before heading to Congo. During the three-day working visit, in addition to receiving an explanation from the Konga XX-D Dansatgas Major Czi Jamallulael regarding the activities of the Konga XX-D TNI Engineer Company Task Force in carrying out the tasks assigned by the Eastern Division Monuc, namely the maintenance of the Beni - Butembo - Lubero road, the repair and maintenance of the 40 Km Beni - Kasindi road, the repair and maintenance of Mavivi Airport in Beni and the construction of the airport in the Dungu area[1].

PMPP KA in his briefing to representatives of the Task Force members emphasized that his working visit to the Garuda XX-D contingent in Congo in addition to knowing firsthand the implementation of Konga XX-D's tasks, was expected from the visit to get input on real conditions in the field including the condition of equipment Engineers took a lot of effort in preparing the next TNI Engineer Company Task Force to replace Konga XX-D TNI Engineer Company, which in early October 2007 would undergo rotation because it had served for one year since 3 October 2006. It was also emphasized to the representatives of Konga XX-D members to always maintain the good name and honor of the TNI, nation and state. To the Dansatgas, the leadership element of the PMPP KA ordered before retiring that everything related to the personnel and Material administration of the Task Force be completed so that it does not become a dependent burden after the assignment is completed, including those concerning the welfare and rights of members.

Can the author formulate the operational problem is How can you build public infrastructure in the villages of Butembo, Bunia, Beni and Dungu on the Somalian border with the support of the entire post-conflict community in Congo?

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the research method that the author uses is descriptive qualitative. One of the arguments put forward by the qualitative method is the uniqueness of humans or social phenomena that cannot be analyzed by statistical methods. Qualitative research methods emphasize observation and dialogue

research methods (in-depth interviews) in the field and the data is analyzed in a non-statistical way. Qualitative analysis techniques can be combined with qualitative analysis techniques (Strauss and Corbin: 1990). “Qualitative research emphasizes more on the use of the researcher himself as an instrument. Lincoln and Guba argue that in a qualitative approach, researchers should use themselves as instruments, because non-human instruments are difficult to use flexibly to capture social phenomena in the field by directing all their sensory functions (Yvonna S. Lincoln & Egon G Guba: 1985). Descriptive research is research that provides a clearer picture of social situations. In data processing, usually using descriptive statistical classification. Substant theory developed for substantive or empirical purposes in inquiry in a science. According to Gleser and Strauss in Borg ive theory is a t and Gall (199989:119) in Prof. Dr.Mudjia Raharjo, M.Si, explaining the reasons for the Literature Study to be carried out is very useful for sharpening the formulation of the research problem proposed so that the formulation of the problem in qualitative research is tentative.[2]

The data analysis technique used is swot analysis. The results of this study prove that the prasatgas by equipping diplomacy and general military knowledge, language skills, engineering and combat greatly affect the professionalism of the Konga Task Force soldiers so that they can be useful in helping to resolve conflict problems in the Congo and diplomatic and territorial abilities will be useful in establishing and approaching only against UN and Congolese military and UN troops and staff but also against militias in Congo. The research method applied to study the issues raised. The description includes data collection techniques and the determination of respondents, as well as an explanation of the steps of data processing and data analysis carried out. The research method used is qualitative. While the analysis technique used is SWOT. SWOT analysis is an analysis of weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The sample of respondents in the analysis technique that uses SWOT uses purposive random sampling, a technique that determines the research sample with certain considerations that aim to make the data obtained more representative. By considering that the selected respondents are really experts in their fields or policy makers in accordance with the problems in the research taken, it is the consideration of these expertise and expertise that becomes the determination of the sample of respondents. The preparation of SWOT general can be divided into two categories, namely internal factors and external factors.[3]

## **I. Internal factors include:**

### 1. Streght (strength)

- a. In this case, what are the strengths/advantages of the TNI?
- b. What makes the TNI better than any other army in the world?
- c. What is unique about the TNI?
- d. What caused the TNI to get an award for sending the UN Peacekeeping Force?)

### 2. Weaknesses (weaknesses):

- a. What should the TNI avoid while carrying out the Task Force in the United Nations MONUC/MONUSCO mission?

- b. What can the TNI improve in carrying out its duties in Congo?
- c. What are the factors that caused the TNI to lose its achievements with contingents from other countries?
- d. What did competitors from other countries' peacekeeping contingents do so that they were better than the United Nations Peacekeepers of the Republic of Indonesia?

II. While external factors include:

1. Opportunities (opportunities):

- a. What opportunities can TNI do at the UN?
- b. What trend developments are in line with the PBB and the TNI PMPP Task Force?

2. Threats (threats):

- a. What obstacles is the TNI currently facing?
- b. What are TNI competitors doing?
- c. What technological developments pose a threat to the TNI or the TNI PMPP Task Force?
- d. Are their changes to the Indonesian government regulations that will threaten the development of the TNI or the TNI PMPP Task Force?

3. Next is to prepare a questionnaire, the weighting of the questionnaire.

### **2.1 Data Collection and Analysis History of Conflict in the Congo.**

The conflict in the Great Lake Region COVERING Rwanda, Congo, Uganda began with ethnic clashes between the Hutu and Tutsi tribes on the eastern border of the Democratic Republic of Congo and the border of Rwanda. The dispute turned into a complex conflict and tended to undermine the Congo Government. Laurent Yosef Kabila leads one of the groups this tribe and succeeded in overthrowing the government of Mobutu Sese Seko, the President who came to power in 1997. Several conflicts that affected the Congo Government, among others: (1) Internal Conflict. Mobutu for 32 years led in a dictatorship with his party, a lot of corruption, human rights violations, almost non-existent development, inter-ethnic disputes and others. (2) External Conflict. Foreign interference. The Hutu tried to control the eastern region as a place to live as the reason the Tutsi were sent back to Rwanda, even though there were many massacres of Tutsi ethnicity. So many Tutsis were trained in the military in Congo to be brave and able to face the groups that fought them when they returned and took their homeland.

### **2.2 The Fail of the New Government**

In 1998 Yosef Kabila abolished his Tutsi Banyamulenge citizenship. Together with the Rwandan army they formed a rebel group. The northern territories were captured with Ugandan support. This condition adds to the problem of the prolonged conflict in Congo. In 2003 there was a war between the Lendu and Hema tribes in Bunia, causing 500 people to die.

### **2.3 Congo Government 2006 Election Results**

Ahead of the General Election, the Garuda XX-D Engineer Company Task Force was ordered to participate in maintaining security at polling stations in Bunia Congo. The election went smoothly, supported by the security of UN troops who previously carried out Operation Explorer, Operation Element 3, Operation Equalizer supported by 4 Battalions of Infantry Troops and 3 Company Engineers including the Indonesian Engineer Company. At the time of security, there was a gunfight that resulted in the death of several UN soldiers from Guatemala, 8 press special forces, 7 press from Nepal battalion with 6 dead and 1 being taken hostage on May 28, 2006 in Tsupu village. The results of the second round of the elections on October 29, 2006 were won by Yosef Kabila with 58% of the votes and his opponent Bemba with 42%.

### **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Indonesia's role in Monusco as a TNI Engineer Company is very significant, and makes a positive contribution. Now almost half a century in the UN mission since 2003 in Congo on the MONUC XX mission, the Garuda XX-D Engineer contingent is the fourth contingent since the dispatch of the Engineer Company in Congo. With the main task of providing engineering assistance to the UN mission Monuc in the Congo. In its implementation, the Garuda XX-D Engineer Company, known as Indo Eng Coy/Indonesian Engineering Company, is structurally under the command of Force Engineering MONUC HQ Kinshasa and is held under Operational Control (BKO) status in the vicinity of the 6th Brigade Ituri in Bunia Congo.

#### **3.1 The work progress of the TNI Engineer Company includes:**

##### **3.1.1 Sector Beni Repair and Maintenance:**

Road Repair on Jalan Beni-Butembo-Lubero, Repair and maintenance of the Beni-Kasindi Road, Mavivi. airport maintenance, Development of Dungu Airport and its supporting facilities, Formation of the internal Waltis Team, Kizi builds FARDC Shooting Range/ Congo Army.

##### **3.1.2 Bunia Sector Supports Engineering Section II Bunia Region:**

Providing Survey assistance to Bangladesh battalions, Assistance in Surveying the Bunia-Bunggoro-kasinyi route, Assist in the construction of clean water channels in Bunia, Assisting in securing the election. The Pam Elections for the first (one) I and second (second) second rounds in 2006 were assigned based on the security procedures implemented by Monuc and showed the Company's neutral attitude in carrying out their duties in Congo, Assist in agricultural project surveys. Assisting Bangladesh Battalion Signal Company, Host the EOD Conference, Repair of Bunia Airport, Repair the bridge in Bunia, Road repair in Bunia, Assisting the Pakistan Battalion, Repair of Prison Facilities in Bunia, Kizi XX-D Health Team helps Nepal health voking, A visit to the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, PMPP Commander Visit, Visit of Military officer Danbrig Ituri, visiting Chief MSPLS, International mine day commemoration, Transfer of HQ Bunia to Beni, Awarding the United Nations Medal, Kizi TNI General Champion of South Africa Anniversary in Sports Competition, Kizi TNI introduces Indonesian Culture.

## **3.2 The work progress of the TNI Engineer Company includes:**

### **3.2.1 Sector Beni Repair and Maintenance:**

Road Repair on Jalan Beni-Butembo-Lubero, Repair and maintenance of the Beni-Kasindi road, Mavivi . airport maintenance, Development of Dungu Airport and its supporting facilities, Formation of the internal Waltis Team, Kizi builds FARDC Shooting Range/ Congo Army,

### **3.2.2 Bunia Sector Supports Engineering Section II Bunia Region:**

Providing Survey assistance to Bangladesh battalions, Assistance in Surveying the Bunia-Bunggorokasinyi route jalur, assist in the construction of clean water channels in Bunia, Assisting in securing the election. The Pam Elections for the first (one) I and second (second) second rounds in 2006 were assigned based on the security procedures implemented by Monuc and showed the Company's neutral attitude in carrying out their duties in Congo, Assist in agricultural project surveys, Assisting Bangladesh Battalion Signal Company, Host the EOD Conference, Repair of Bunia Airport, Repair the bridge in Bunia, Road repair in Bunia, Assisting the Pakistan Battalion, Repair of Prison Facilities in Bunia, Kizi XX-D Health Team helps Nepal health voking, A visit to the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, PMPP Commander Visit, Visit of Military officer Danbrig Ituri, Visiting Chief MSPLS, International mine day commemoration, Transfer of HQ Bunia to Beni, Awarding the United Nations Medal, Kizi TNI General Champion of South Africa Anniversary in Sports Competition, TNI introduces Indonesian Culture, Commemoration of the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia 2007, 2nd United Nations Medal Award ( Kizi trains the rifle colony of the Indian battalion, Visit of Dirziad, DOA Monuc, Kizi helps South Africa's Battalton).

Those are some of the extraordinary progress of work so that in one year of assignment, XX-D Engineer Company managed to get first rank from the United Nations and thus received an award from the Secretary General of the United Nations. The results of this study indicate that MONUSCO has made peacebuilding efforts such as:

1. government reform.
  2. Security when doing road, bridge, Congo Airport construction work.
  3. DDR.
  4. Pam (security) General election at TPS Bunia after the war.
  5. Upholding human rights & increasing the role of civil society in Congo.
  6. To build intimacy with fellow UN contingents and empower the surrounding community as local interpreters, as well as establish good relations with FARDC/ the Congolese armed forces.
  7. Sports activities together, inviting the celebration of holidays and religion to the Indonesian camp.
- The Garuda XX-D Engineering Company Task Force has carried out its main and additional tasks well, this can be proven by its success in achieving the I level of International Engineering at the UN Congo, the General Champion of the Sports Competition in commemoration of the Independence Day of South Africa. Appreciation was also given from the head of the TNI, Lt. Gen. Endang Suwarya, on



October 10, 2007 at Pusdikzi TNI AD. The TNI Commander also appreciated and gave the Santhi Dharma service for all personnel of the XX-D Engineer Company Task Force as well as an award from the Ministry of Defense in the form of the United Nations Veterans Award Charter.

To analyze MONUSCO's peacebuilding and peacekeeping efforts in conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the author uses the major theory used in this research, namely Defense Diplomacy Theory, supporting theory for Strategy theory and public communication theory. According to world expert Morgenthau (1948) in his book *Politics Among Nations*, "international order is always in a state of anarchy and conflict<sup>6</sup>." Meanwhile, Thomas Diaz, "conflict" is a dispute between two people or groups who fight for certain needs, ideas, values or goals<sup>7</sup>. Since 1960, Indonesia has sent Garuda troops to Congo and has invested in developing the capacity of Congolese institutions, civil society organizations and communities to help them prevent conflict, consolidate peace, and restore livelihoods. But until now in the Congo there are still conflicts and no progress has been made in the Congo itself. It even made Congo worse off. African countries are also affected by conflicts in the Congo, namely Uganda, Rwanda and Somalia. The dispatch of the Garuda Troops until now Konga XX-Q is an answer to Indonesia's participation in its active role for world peace, especially in Congo as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, paragraph 4 which reads "to participate in carrying out world order based on independence, Eternal peace and social justice". Likewise, Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI in article 20 paragraph 3 emphasizes the use of TNI forces in the context of the task of world peace (OMSP). The UN Task Force from the Republic of Indonesia has always succeeded and received sympathy from the community and any country in the world because of its professionalism and neutrality RI. . "Minister of Defense Ramizar Rakhudu stated that, the basis for the preparation of Jakumhaneg 2021 based on the directive of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia (Ryamizard Ryacudu) and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia at the Rapim of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia on January 11, 2018: point (4) Strengthening cooperation with friendly countries with the aim of developing capabilities capacity building) and increasing the active role of the TNI in Peace Keeping Operations, as a form of defense diplomacy". According to world expert Morgenthau (1948) in his book *Politics Among Nations* "international order is always in a state of anarchy and conflict." Meanwhile, Thomas Diaz, "conflict" is a dispute between two people or groups who fight for certain needs, ideas, values or goals. Since 1960, Indonesia has sent Garuda troops to Congo and has invested in developing the capacity of Congolese institutions, civil society organizations and communities to help them prevent conflict, consolidate peace, and restore livelihoods. But until now in Congo there is still conflict and no progress has been made in Sudan itself. In fact, it is even split in two, which makes Congo even worse. African countries are also affected by the conflict in Congo. Sending Garuda Indonesia Troops MONUC Mission Garuda Contingent – XX A to date The MONUSCO - Garuda XX-Q Contingent Mission is an answer to Indonesia's participation in its active role for world peace, especially in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Task Force from the Republic of Indonesia, the World Peace Forces from the Republic of Indonesia have always succeeded and received sympathy from the community and any country in the world because of the hospitality, professionalism and good performance of the TNI and

the neutrality of the Peace Troops from the Republic of Indonesia recognized internationally. The author is also a Marine Officer of the Indonesian Navy who has carried out Overseas Assignments to the United Nations Peacekeeping Task Force as a French Interpreter Officer on the MONUC-XX Delta mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As time went by, the task force, only 3 days after the Garuda XX-Delta contingent landed in Congo, it received an extraordinary response with a surprise attack. Starting at 18:14 Congo time or after sunset until 06.00 in the morning Congo time. The author is also a living witness in fighting brutal attacks and shooting for more than 12 hours with UN troops consisting of the South African Infantry Battalion, Pakistani Mechanized Battalion, Nepali Engineer Company. The attack was part of an attempt to seize UN defense positions (MONUC Secretariat Office) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Bunia. Militia hoped that a sudden and unexpected attack would be able to destroy the headquarters of the United Nations and control the heart of the defense of the UN troops in Bunia. But the strategy and tactics failed, so the attack could be broken by a counterattack led by the South African Infantry Battalion. The South African UN Task Force Danyon fires Yellow Sem Bullets, meaning that all UN troops in Bunia who are preparing in their respective camp defenses are ready, then followed by Red Sem shot meaning the counterattack will be led by the South African Infantry Danyon with regular cuts or cuts from the South African Infantry Danyon. UN forces thus weakened the militias and repelled them from the UN front line in Bunia. The buying and selling of gunfire was heard everywhere. Even the author, who was at the Nepal Post staling which borders Camp Indonesia, had carried out the simultaneous firing order. Occasionally it was heard that militia shots missed the tanks of the Pakistan Mechanized Battalion. Until 06.00 Congo time. The Congolese FARDC Red Berets along with UN special forces along with the Pakistani Mechanized Battalion advanced to pursue the militia positions and destroyed them with fierce attacks and military fire from Pakistani Tanks. Eventually the militias were forced to surrender and failed their attack on the UN. Forces defense positions in Bunia Congo, It was also recorded that in March 2006 the Militia troops managed to control the capital of the Congo for 3 days. With a large UN force deploying Battle Tanks, Panzers and Warplanes as well as Infantry Battalions from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Guetemala finally succeeded in repelling the Militia and killing more than 100 militiamen who had controlled the Congo capital for 3 days.

### **3.4 The Importance of International Relations**

#### **1. In Frame:**

- a. fostering mutual understanding between nations,
- b. strengthen friendly and brotherly relations between nations,
- c. each other to meet the needs of each cooperating nation,
- d. fulfill a sense of justice and prosperity,
- e. fostering and upholding world peace and order.

2. A country that does not want to have international relations with other countries will be isolated from world relations. The country will have difficulty in meeting the necessities of life.



The most important national security issue. For this reason, international relations patterns are needed, including:

1. Cooperation Pattern. (Cooperation pattern), a form of unification of cooperation efforts between several countries to achieve appropriate goals; For example: ASEAN cooperation, NATO, FPD, United Nations, etc.
2. Conflict Patterns. (Conflict pattern), a form of interaction in which one party uses force against another, although it does not need to be physical. For example, with its military strength, America attacked Iraq with Multi-National forces in the Iran-Iraq War; Vietnam War against the US; North Korea's war against South Korea in the Korean War; including [Congo moans etc. For example, without physical means the conflict relations that have existed between RI-PRC, RI-Australia, RI-Portugal, etc.
3. Competition Pattern. (Competition pattern), Form a relationship in which one party tries to precede the other in achieving a goal. Example: There was an arms race between the West (US) and the East (ex Soviet Union) during the cold war.
4. Accommodation Pattern. Form the relationship between conflict and cooperation or a form of adjustment, meaning that existing differences will not cause conflict. This pattern is often called "tolerance" or "compromise." An example of a form of compromise: the Chemical Waste Problem (Chaimizal case) in North America's Rio Grande River.

Anyone Actor or Participant in International Relations: (1) Nation-State; (2) International Organizations related to the Government or IGOs; (3) Non-Governmental International Organizations or NGOs; (4) Multinational Companies or MNCs; (5) Individual-2 and other Actors-aktor ("Contemporary International Relations: Framework for Understanding", Daniel S.Papp, 2002) The Role of Diplomacy and Negotiation in International Lobbying. Diplomacy comes from the Greek, "Diploun" which means folding, this is because at that time the interaction between countries, especially in conveying messages was done through letters.

### **3.5 Diplomacy has a very broad meaning and includes various diplomatic activities.**

1. According to the Dictionary of International Legal Terminology by the Paris Sorbone University, Diplomacy has many meanings:
  - a. Management of the activities of a country through official relations carried out by a country with other countries.
  - b. Regarding the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of a country itself in general, the activities of the Head of State and Other Officials or other appointed persons who participate in carrying out these activities. (in a broad sense)
  - c. The form of relations between countries which is marked by the existence of official relations between the two countries and the efforts made through negotiations to reach direct agreements for the common interest.
  - d. Regulate all kinds of foreign relations or foreign policy of a country. (Prof. Dupuis, Sorbonne University).

e. The aim of diplomacy is to seek the welfare of the two nations, to maintain peace and harmonious relations among themselves while guaranteeing security, peace and honor to each of them. (Prof. Pradier - Fodere, Sorbone University).

When there is a dispute between countries, the role of diplomacy is to find a basis that can be used as a basis for achieving it.

2. Diplomacy is the application of ability and wisdom in carrying out official relations between governments of two countries. (Sir Ernest Satow, "A Guide to Diplomatic Practice", 1957).
3. Diplomacy in relation to international politics is the art of prioritizing the interests of a country in relation to other countries." (K. M. Panikkar in "The Principle and Practice of Diplomacy", 1956).
4. Diplomacy is usually defined as the practice of implementing a country's foreign policy by negotiating with other countries. (Ivo D. Duchacek).
5. Diplomacy is the management of international relations through negotiation; relations that are harmonized and regulated by the Ambassador and his Deputies; Business or art of diplomats. (The Oxford English Dictionary).
6. In a broad sense, diplomacy also means intelligence, skill, shrewdness and prudence that are considered necessary for an official in dealing with foreign affairs. Ex: (Kissinger Diplomacy in the Middle East, " Step by Step Diplomacy"; French Diplomacy (President de Gaulle's Diplomacy on "Nuclear").
7. Diplomacy also means a diplomatic career□ therefore it is often called someone entering a diplomatic career.

According to S.L Roy (1984), it is carried out to promote the interests of the stateL (1) Diplomatic measures to safeguard and advance the national interest as far as possible can be carried out by peaceful means (2) Closely connected with the objectives of a country's POLUGRI (3) Closely linked with the state system; (4) Closely connected with the state system. (5) Cannot be separated from the State Representatives (6) If the peaceful method fails to protect its national interests, it will use its military power, there is a link between diplomacy and war. S.L's view Roy (1984), the aim of each country's diplomacy is to safeguard its political freedom and territorial integrity and is achieved by: (1) Strengthening relations with friendly countries; (2) Maintaining close relations with like-minded countries; (3) Neutralize hostile countries. Everything can be done through negotiation, while Democratic Diplomacy. (Democratic Diplomacy). (1) Diplomacy that is carried out openly and gets public supervision; (2) Diplomacy where it is safer to be in the hands of the public than in the hands of the elite. (3) An important factor for realizing democratic control over diplomacy is the issue of treaty ratification by the legislature.

For example, the Versailles Congress to resolve the issue of World War I. Similarly, Preventive Diplomacy (1) emerged from new Third World countries in a Cold War atmosphere because they were worried about being dragged into a two-block conflict by taking refuge through the United Nations; (2) Third Countries use the United Nations as an effective counterweight to international relations in

the Cold War; (3) Combining elements of public diplomacy and silent diplomacy. (4) Its success depends on the great powers' motivation to avoid confrontation. (4) the belief that the UN will function more neutrally to prevent the involvement of superpowers in conflicts in the Third World; (5) The main means of Preventive Diplomacy is the "presence of the United Nations" in conflict as a peacekeeper with its peacekeeping forces. (6) Preventive Diplomacy can be carried out by the Secretary General of the United Nations, the General Assembly, the Security Council and regional organizations in cooperation with the United Nations. With the increasing participation of the community in international relations, the Government's efforts in "first line" diplomacy through government actors are considered to have failed to resolve conflicts between countries. Due to the failure of diplomacy that only relies on "first line" diplomacy activities, the idea of increasing Public Diplomacy has developed as an alternative to resolving conflicts between countries. Public Diplomacy is concerned with changing people's attitudes in viewing foreign policy issues which are no longer limited by the interpretations given by traditional diplomats. The era of openness no longer possible for the confidentiality and exclusivity of information. Through international mass media, opinions move quickly through a global network that can be easily accessed by governments, companies and NGOs, as well as interested individuals. Diplomatic relations and foreign and domestic politics of a country. Foreign policy is the embodiment of the national interest of a country against other countries. For many people, foreign policy is the same as diplomacy, but in reality, this is not the case. Foreign Policy is the substance of Foreign Relations. Meanwhile, diplomacy is the way in which foreign policy is implemented. So Foreign Policy is the substance while Diplomacy is the method.

### 3.6 International Lobby

- a. The term lobi means Terrace or Porch or Front Room contained in a building or hotel that is used as guest seating.
- b. While sitting and meeting casually, while chatting to discuss things ranging from minor things to political and government issues at home and even abroad, both in the context of an initial approach before the implementation of negotiations or on a stand-alone basis for the interests of the lobby itself.
- c. Usually, lobbying is done as an approach in order to design a negotiation.
- d. If the lobby goes smoothly, it is believed that it will result in successful negotiations, lobby a group of people who attempt to get popular and political support for some particular cause.[4]
  1. Beware of traps.
  2. Neutralize the opponent's attitude.
  3. Magnify the media situation and develop media approaches.

And knowing the characteristics of lobbying, Unofficial/informal can be done outside the forum or negotiations that have been officially agreed, can be in the form of various forms of chat starting with greetings, or by letter, time and place can be done anytime and anywhere only under conditions reasonable or an atmosphere that allows, the time chosen or used can support and create a pleasant atmosphere, so that people can relax. Diplomats must also know targets, for example influencing policies, attracting support, winning contract conditions/in activities/businesses, facilitating affairs,

gaining access for further activities, conveying information to clarify activities. Equally important is ability with good competence. Becoming a lobbyist requires sufficient openness of insight, knowledge, and experience, all of which are obtained through a continuous development process that initially includes competency development to effectively manage the “contact-target-time” combination. - place” and efficient, the lobbyist needs to have interpersonal skills and the ability to be an active listener and assertive presenter, a lobbyist must also take the time to explore the topic of lobbying.

### **3.7 Conflict Resolution in the Democratic Republic of the Congo-Africa from a Peacebuilding perspective.**

Almost all countries in Africa are in conflict so much United Nations either to prevent conflict or resolve the conflict itself by sending World Peace Forces there on the MONUC/MONUSCO mission, including how to recover it? This benefits African countries to supply a lot of weapons to the country and in defense can develop their defense industry and can also increase their building capacity. The conflicts that occur in African countries, especially the Congo, are difficult to find a peaceful solution to. Several countries in Africa, including conflicts that hit Rwanda, Congo, Nigeria, Sudan, Kenya, Somalia and also other African countries that have resulted in hundreds or even thousands of tragic deaths. Why has the UN Security Council (UN Security Council) which has participated in dealing with conflicts since the formation of MONUC in 2003 until now in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has not been able to negotiate and reduce or even resolve the protracted conflict?

How do we argue and offer our advantages to other countries, for example in the Congo, the negotiation is in the form of sending peacekeepers / TNI Engineer Companies in the Democratic Republic of Congo? In addition to building the country, there is also a diplomatic role carried out by the Peacekeeping Forces of the Republic of Indonesia in helping to resolve conflicts. Negotiations. is a tool or basis for resolving state conflicts. If the negotiations cannot be completed then there is another way, namely Fact Finding.

1. Fact finding. Both parties must have confidence that the problem can be resolved in a good way. Can involve a 3rd party in helping to solve the problem. As an Intermediary State based on the approval of the UN Security Council.
2. Good service. The existence of a country concerned that involves a third country, the condition is that the country that becomes the third country must be neutral. For example, the Republic of Indonesia at the time of the MINURSO Task Force in Egypt in resolving the conflict there and succeeded.
3. Mediation. The mediator can be a state or an individual who has international credibility. If at that time the Commander of the Forces / Force Dommander MINURSO from the TNI High Officer Maj. Gen. TNI Imam Edy Mulyono. The appointment was fully supported and welcomed by all members of the UN Security Council and the Government of Morocco as the host country of MINURSO. And officially Major General TNI Edy Mulyono was appointed by Ban Ki-Moon as Force Commander (FG) at the UN mission in western Sahara, namely the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). The former Commander of PMPP Indonesia (2011-2013) will replace Major General Abdul Hafiz (Bangladesh) and lead about 236 UN personnel consisting of military and

police components from at least 33 countries for 3 years. TNI Major General Edy Mulyono previously served as a Military Observer at the UN mission UNOMIG (United Nations Observe Mission in Georgia). He has also received a Master's degree from the Nanyang Technological School in Singapore and is an Alumni of the United Nations Senior Mission Leader Course at Mako PMPP TNI Sentul, West Java.[5] This reflects the UN's high confidence in Indonesia's important role and contribution as one of the countries contributing to the Main Forces in various UN Peacekeeping missions. Contribution Role and the performance of the TNI troops, the Garuda contingent in seven UN PKO missions, namely (1) UNIFIL. (2) MINUST. (3) UNAMID. (4) UNMISS. (5) MONUSCO. (6) UNISFA. (&) UNMIL is highly appreciated by the United Nations and the international community, governments and local communities.

Likewise,[6] other TNI high-ranking officers have served as Force Commanders, such as in 1976-1978 TNI Major General Rais Abin had occupied that position at the United Nations mission UNEF (UN Emergency Force, in Egypt. One of the historical points of peace in the Middle East was the Camp David peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt on September 17, 1979, assisted by US mediation under President Jimmy Carter. There was an Indonesian figure behind the peace process, namely Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Rais Abin. And Brig. Gen. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who served twice as President RI has also served as Chief Military Observer at the United Nations Transitional Authority in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) missions, Croatia (1995-1996). SBY was also briefly assigned as Chief Military Observer United Nation Peace Forces (UNPF) in Bosnia - Herzegovina since early November 1995.

4. Conciliation. Finding facts and resolving the conflict. If it cannot be resolved, it will be brought to the International Court of Justice. Peacekeeping became his peacemaker and his Engineering Company as a force assisting development in the RDC.

### 3.8 Governance framework in the conflict-affected environment of the Congo

1. Promote Responsive Institutions.
2. Maintain a Resilient Society
3. Strengthen Strategic Partnership
4. Support Politics in their country

We can know the main objectives of the United Nations are:

1. Maintaining world peace and security
2. Promote and encourage brotherly relations between nations through respect for human rights
3. Fostering international cooperation in economic, social, cultural and environmental development pembangunan
4. To become the center of synchronization of all joint actions against countries that endanger world peace
5. Provide humanitarian assistance in case of famine, natural disasters, and armed conflict.

While the basis for overcoming conflict in the Congo. These steps and efforts include:

1. Promote responsive institutions lembaga, Enable the state to carry out essential functions, rebuild public administration capacity, improve service delivery, redefine the authority of local government and local government, activate the rule of law, access to justice and protection of human rights,
2. Maintaining a resilient community, strengthen community security and social cohesion, improve security sector governance, support peace architecture and assessment capabilities, develop capacity for dialogue and mediation, grow leaders and leadership,
3. Strengthen strategic partnership, National and subnational governments, UN system and member countries, United Nations special agency, international financial institutions.
4. Support inclusive politics, Redesigning political rules aturan, Support the selection process, Parliamentary support and strengthening, Reuniting former armed groups, Expand participation of vulnerable groups (women, internally displaced persons).
5. Conclusion and Recommendations

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Characteristics of almost all countries conflict triggered by economic, social and political as well as border problems. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo-Africa will be different because the conflict there will be more complex because it is influenced by economic culture and complex internal situations. The success of the TNI Task Force in the United Nations cannot be separated from the professionalism of the TNI, TNI performance and other roles, the main role of which is the role of Diplomacy and Negotiations from various elements including the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the role of Indonesian Ambassadors abroad and Indonesian Ambassadors representing the United Nations. United Nations in New York United States of America.

This is clear evidence of the success and high achievements of the TNI's assignment at the UN, on the UN mission MONUC, the Garuda XX-D Engineer Company Task Force in 2006-2007 also received an award from the Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations as the best Engineering Contingent with Rank I at the United Nations during the MONUC mission in Congo. Likewise, the TNI Task Force of the Garuda XXXIX-B Rapid Deployable Battalion Mission de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en République Démocratique du Congo (MONUSCO) succeeded in ending a tribal dispute in Kashege Village, Kalemie, Tanganyika Province, Democratic Republic of Congo.

The settlement of the tribal conflict was marked by the surrender of 27 militia consisting of 12 people from the Persi Kaomba Militia Group led by Mr. Mukonga Faliata, 7 people from the Aleluya Militia group led by Bilenge Shindano and 8 people from the Apa na Pale group led by Mr. Kisidja Mwenge Salumu. "They also handed over 24 firearms consisting of 21 AK-47 weapons, 3 homemade firearms, 15 magazines, 51 bows and 63 arrows," said the Commander of the Konga RDB TNI Task Force Monusco Congo Colonel Inf. Daniel Lumbanraja.[7]



In order to be able to carry out the tasks of the Task Force for the Company of Engineers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC-XX D 2006-2007) properly and successfully, the key is to learn local wisdom in the Congo, master the culture. Avoid all prohibitions there, we will see who has influence there, especially in Africa, this is very important because it is the main figure. Be careful with pro and non-pro figures. If it can be implemented it will work. The vulnerabilities of superiority in the Congo must also be well predicted as the TNI. Establish cooperation among UN troop contingents as well as local and state communities. And for the internal government of Indonesia in particular.

The Ministry of Defense / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) as a result of this research are related to the enormous benefits of research in Indonesia's national interests and Indonesian Foreign Policy as well as improving Indonesia's positive image in the international world in its role in sending the UN Peacekeepers which is expected to achieve the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Road Map, which is to reach 4,000 peacekeepers. Indonesia and ranks in the world's top 10 in sending the most troops in the world. This can be used as input for policies and alternative strategies to increase the delivery of UN Troops from Indonesia under PMPP TNI. Finally, stick to the Sapta Marga and the Soldier's Oath to continue to raise the Red and White under the auspices of the United Nations. Bravo TNI. Long live my Indonesia.

## REFERENCES

- [1] PUSPEN TNI, "Dirziad Kunjungi Konga XX-D Di Kongo," 2007, [Online]. Available: [https://tni.mil.id/view-6988-dir Ziad-tni-kunjungi-konga-xx-d-di-kongo.html](https://tni.mil.id/view-6988-dir-Ziad-tni-kunjungi-konga-xx-d-di-kongo.html).
- [2] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Tindakan*, 19th ed. ALFABETA Bandung, 2019.
- [3] A. M. Yusuf, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, kualitatif dan Penelitian Gabungan*, 4th ed. Jakarta: PT Fajar Interpratama Mandiri, 2014.
- [4] M. Y. H. bERNARD L.TANYA, YOAN N SIMANJUTAK, "Teori HUKUM.pdf Teori HUKUM.Pdf." 2013.
- [5] ANTARA News, "Mayjen Imam Edy Mulyono ditunjuk jadi komandan pasukan PBB di Sahara -," Aug. 15, 2013. <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/390605/mayjen-imam-edy-mulyono-ditunjuk-jadi-komandan-pasukan-pbb-di-sahara> (accessed Jun. 23, 2021).
- [6] Kompas.id, "Letjen Rais Abin, Tokoh di Balik Layar Perdamaian Camp David -," Mar. 26, 2021. <https://www.kompas.id/baca/polhuk/2021/03/26/letjen-rais-abin-tokoh-di-balik-layar-perdamaian-camp-david> (accessed Jun. 23, 2021).
- [7] PPID TNI, "Satgas TNI Konga XXXIX-B RDB/MONUSCO Berhasil Selamatkan Empat Warga Sipil Dari Perampok Bersenjata," 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://ppid.tni.mil.id/view/32438440/satgas-tni-konga-xxxix-b-rdbmonusco-berhasil->

selamatkan-empat-warga-sipil-dari-perampok-bersenjata.html.

## Author Profile



Soengeng, S.Pd is a postgraduate student for study assignments at the Indonesian Defense University for the 2020/2021 academic year. He is officer in the Indonesian Marines Corps and currently taking a Diplomacy defense study program at the defense strategy faculty of the Indonesian Defense University.